

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 48-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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FINAL CITY EDITION

COLORADO PICKETS SMASH JOHN D.'S GUNMAN LINE

DANGER OF NEW WORLD WAR DEFINED BY WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

U. S. Labor Party Based on Trade Unions Urged in Election Program

Points to Police Brutality, Injunctions, Traction and Housing Evils

Emphasis is laid on the war danger and the connection of the New York elections with the international and national struggles of the working class in the statement and program issued today by William Weinstein, organizer of District 2, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"The American working class is being mobilized for imperialist war," the statement says.

The fact that both Governor Smith and Charles Edward Hughes are mentioned prominently as the heads of the democrat and republican party tickets for 1928 is mentioned as showing the important role played by the New York capitalists. Wall Street as the center of world finance lends additional significance to elections in New York, the statement says.

Police Brutality.

Attention is called to the police brutality under the present administration of the state and New York city which has been an outstanding feature of all strikes in the last two years. The Baumes laws are characterized as "a powerful reactionary instrument for use against the whole stratum of the poorer section of the population."

The open use of the city authority to prevent organization of the traction workers and the appearance of the frame-up system in the needle trades struggle are shown as evidence of increasing reaction.

The increasing use and the growing viciousness of injunctions in all labor struggles is shown by the report to be further evidence of the use of the state power against the labor movement and also of the failure of the official labor leadership to establish a labor party but instead continues its policy of supporting the capitalist parties.

The Role of Socialist Party.

Relative to the socialist party the statement says:

"There has been set up in New York state by the socialist party leadership, as part of its national policy, an open and shameless alliance with the most reactionary section of A. F. L. officialdom. The frame-ups, sluggings, wholesale raids and arrests, injunctions against the rank and file, imprisonment of hundreds of strikers and pickets, the open use of gunmen and gangsters, the war on militant trade unionism that has been carried on in the needle trades for the last two years in cooperation with the government, the bosses and the police, all have received the sanction and open support of the socialist party leadership."

In the field of social legislation the socialist leaders appear," says the statement, "as a reformist veil for the absolute reaction which continues to make the policy of the labor movement that of support of the capitalist party city."

The joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission in August, 1927, showed the utmost tolerance and conciliation in regard to Trotsky and Zinoviev, having given these comrades the possibility to keep the obligation which they undertook on the 8th of August to abandon factional strife, and having confined itself to making a last warning.

However Trotsky and Zinoviev once again deceived the party and most grossly broke their own promises, not only refusing to eliminate "the elements of factional strife" but, on the contrary, bringing factional strife against the Party and against Party unity to a measure bordering upon the creation of a new anti-Leninist party jointly with bourgeois intellectuals.

Therefore the joint plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission further resolves to submit to the Fifteenth Party Congress for examination all data in regard to the factional activities of the leaders of the Trotskyist opposition (organizing illegal anti-party printing office for the purpose of destroying the Party, formation of the bloc with the renegades, Maslow, Ruth Fischer and Souvarine for the purpose of destroying the Comintern, etc.), as well as Smirnov's group."

Proposals for United Action.

"1. We stand first of all for the organization of a labor party based on the trade unions and including all workers' organizations and political parties supporting a minimum program agreed upon and opposing the political parties of American capitalism in all election campaigns.

"Pending the establishment of a labor party we propose a united labor front.

(Continued on Page Five)

Workers of Arbuckle Sugar Refinery Must Toil 13 Hours Daily

(By a Worker Correspondent)

That Brooklyn workers today are forced to work shifts of from 11 to 13 hours may seem astounding news to most Brooklyn residents. But these are the actual conditions that obtain in the Arbuckle Sugar Refinery in Brooklyn.

Outside of the actual refinery department, the shipping department and mechanics have an 11-hour day. The night shift is 13 hours long for many. Firemen work in a blazing boiler room for 8 hours.

The Arbuckle Sugar Refinery is one of three sugar refineries in Brooklyn. Conditions there are typical of the sugar industry in Brooklyn.

And for this long day of slavery under the most exacting conditions, the pay is pitifully inadequate. Laborers get 46 cents an hour. Mechanics get little more. Women get a pittance of 30 cents an hour.

Need it be added that we workers in the sugar industry have no union?

Gold, Gitlow, Weinstein.

Address Needle Trades

Rally Tomorrow Night

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The L. W. W. expresses itself as believing "Your Excellency to be the only highly placed official in state power on the North American continent having at heart human liberty and the welfare of the masses."

Ignore Consul's Advice.

The only request made of the Mexican president is that he compel the Mexican consul at Denver to cease his activities as a strikebreaker.

A large minority of the 8000 or more strikers engaged in the I. W. W. led walkout in the Colorado coal fields are of Mexican origin and according to the strike leaders have ignored the consul's advice.

U.S. Supreme Court Decision Doubling Utilities Extortion

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Anxious To Stop Resolution.

Norris proposed legislation to forbade the theory in fixing rates, despite the supreme court's decision in the Indianapolis waterworks case. He admitted though that such legislation might be held unconstitutional.

"The only remedy then will be for the national and local governments to own and operate railroads, water works, gas companies, electric light plants and street car companies," Norris declared. "It will force government ownership or it will provoke a revolution."

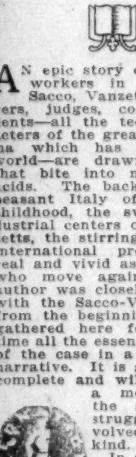
Taft & Co. Take Rest.

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AT THE NEWSSTANDS**

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By EUGENE LYONS


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In an attractive memorial edition, with illustrations and figures, and cartoons from papers.

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Book Department
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COMPANY SHERIFF PROCLAIMS RIOT WHENEVER ASKED

Makes Superintendent His Deputy

By A. S.

AURORA, Pa., Oct. 24.—As an example of the activities of the company owned town and county officials in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, the following proclamation might be considered:

"Proclamation by the Sheriff of Washington County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"Whereas, I, Ody C. Abbott, Sheriff of Washington County, have been notified by citizens, industrial corporations and employers, that in certain mining communities of Washington County there has been serious rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace, threatening the safety of life, liberty and property . . ."

These are the opening lines of the sheriff's proclamation posted up at the Aurora mine of the Duquesne Coke and Coal Company at Avella, Washington County, Pa., at the station and on the telegraph poles and all along the high stockade of raw yellow boards sawed off to points that shut in the mine and the scab barracks.

Friend of Labor.

It is said that Sheriff Ody C. Abbott was elected sheriff of Washington county as a "friend of labor." His strike proclamation is an interesting example of how the "rewarding friends of labor" policy works out. Abbott's proclamation goes far beyond the general formal proclamation issued by sheriffs in other counties at the commencement of the lockout. The sheriff makes no pretense at judicial impartiality, but speaks openly as the mouthpiece of the coal operators.

Where the proclamation posted in the mining camps of the neighboring county, states that the sheriff has received notification of a strike situation from both "employees and labor organizations" as well as from the employers, for the "friends of labor" only the "industrial corporations and employers" exist. No strike or lockout situation is mentioned, and on March 31, the day before the lock-out went into effect, Abbott states that he has already heard that there has been "rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace," a deliberate lie, calculated to create prejudice in advance against the locked-out miners in the minds of the public, and serve as an excuse for company violence.

The same menacing tone is maintained throughout the proclamation. It declares that: "All peace officers throughout Washington county until the present emergency has passed are commanded to disperse and prevent upon the highways or vacant property of all populous sections the loitering or gathering of three or more persons . . . a clause omitted in the other proclamations and an weapon of oppression effectively wielded at the Aurora mine.

No Warning For Boss.

On the other hand, the Washington county proclamation completely omits the warning to coal operators included in the Allegheny county proclamation, stating that: "All industrial corporations, coal mining companies and employers are hereby admonished not to engage or permit persons about their premises whose presence going to or from same, should incite disturbance of the peace, and also that a special danger to the public peace life and property can be created by bringing into particular communication employees and other persons commonly known as 'strike breakers'." Sheriff Abbott's proclamation recognizes no strike situation, only a state of rebellion of slaves against the sovereign overlords of the coalfields.

The local enforcement of the proclamation here at the Aurora mine is in the hands of the deputy sheriffs. Their appointment is approved by the sheriff, and their pay comes from the coal company. One of the two deputies is merely an armed loafer who will obey company orders. The other is the superintendent of the mine, also one of its principal shareholders, and general czar in the camp.

This "impartial officer of the peace" not only enforces the terms of the sheriff's proclamation to the limit (the clause in regard to the dispersal of gatherings of two or more persons is viciously enforced), but is also the active instigator of all the coal and iron frame-ups and attempts at terrorization.

Need Labor Party.

Coal mining is the life of Washington county, and the miners form the majority of the population. If the U. M. W. of A. took the lead of the campaign, the miners could get their candidates elected on a labor ticket by a good margin. They could have a union miner sheriff who would halt instead of inciting company violence in time of strike or lock-out, and appoint union miner deputy sheriffs and have a union miner as squire, as well.

In these sections where the class line-up is so very simple and distinct, the absurdity of workers putting into office men who are the direct agents of their enemies becomes exceptionally obvious.

Mayor of Chicago Drafts Librarians To Burn the Books

REVOLT OF SMALL
TOBACCO FARMERS
GROWING RAPIDLY

Bankers' Convention Admits Depositors Lose, Hits Rivals

Big Protest Meeting at Winston Salem, N. C.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Mayor William Hale Thompson's war against Great Britain continued to him on four definite fronts today. With Napoleonic vigor, Chicago's mayor stalked at the head of his legions and aimed straight for the lion's jaws. Meanwhile nothing is being done to relieve a growing tension of unemployment in Chicago, which even Thompson's antics do not hide.

Carl B. Roden, head of the Chicago Public Library and president of the American Library Association, announced he would give Mayor Thompson every assistance in his drive to purge the library of unpatriotic texts.

Ungrateful to McAndrew.

The trial of William McAndrew, suspended superintendent of schools, who is accused of furthering pro-British influences in the schools, will be resumed today with Congressman John J. Gorman in the role of chief prosecution witness. Gorman was appointed by Mayor Thompson to investigate the suspected school history books. McAndrew is as reactionary as Thompson but belongs to another business group.

Will Burn Books.

Mayor Thompson today instructed Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian, to clear his files of all pre-British texts.

A similar drive, under the personal direction of U. J. "Sport" Herrmann, is in full blast at the main public library and its branches. All of the books he doesn't like Mayor Thompson says, will be gathered together and taken to the lakefront where they will be burned with fitting ceremonies.

Trust Boycott Meeting.

But not a single representative of the Big Five came to the meeting. Leggett Myers, the Imperial, and the Export companies failed to answer; American Tobacco Co. said the matter had been referred to its New York headquarters; R. J. Reynolds & Co., makers of Camels and kings of Winston Salem, promised vaguely to meet a committee of the growers at a later time. Gov. McLean of North Carolina turned down the invitation sent him.

Unfortunately no definite steps towards organization of the farmers took place though there was plenty of denunciation of the tobacco trust. U. S. Attorney F. A. Linney of Boone who addressed the gathering talked of prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Linney brought a laugher from the farmers when he said that if he were selling a spotted pig to a market consisting of five buyers and he found that each one offered him exactly the same price he would be justified in thinking they were in an agreement against his interests.

Raise Price a Little.

As to the Sherman law remedy some of the farmers remembered that the tobacco trust had already been dissolved by a supreme court decree, and the units of the trust, the Big Five, worked together like a single organization against the tobacco farmer none the less.

The result of the last week's agitation, however, has been to raise prices a little. Weed averaging only 13 cents a pound is now bringing 17 cents—but this price is still below last year's and below the cost of production.

Big Profits.

Net profits of R. J. Reynolds & Co. last year totalled \$26,000,000, in addition to an \$8,000,000 tax refund from the U. S. government. American Tobacco profits exceeded \$22,000,000 and Leggett & Myers had nearly \$18,000,000. The figures for the other two companies are not available.

Unemployment Among "Movie" Extras Cuts Wage to 36c Average

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 24.—Thirty-six cents is the average daily wage received by 18,000 Los Angeles movie extras, or artists, during the last 6 months.

Here is the number of days averaged per week, for the last 6 months, by some of the more fortunate girls of the 6,000 registered with the Central Casting Bureau: One girl, 5 days; 8 girls, 4 days; 21 girls, 3 days work.

Among the 5000 registered men, 2 averaged 6 days a week; 2, 5 days; 20, 4 days, and 36 averaged 3 days work per week during the last 6 months.

These lucky ones are mostly "dresses" having "wardrobes more comprehensive than many stars have to maintain."

The daily payroll, is \$6556, which is divided among 11,000 registered and 7000 extras who are not registered.

Radio Big Factor.

Radio stations will be used widely in the 1928 campaign. Experts predicted that several million dollars would be spent by the political parties and the candidates. Broadcasters from which the information is transmitted is apparently under no obligation to give the adherents of opposing candidates the right to use its facilities, in the opinion of legal experts.

To Ditch Mate for Throne

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Prince Carol and Mme. Lupescu will separate in order that Carol may be in a more favorable position to win the Rumanian crown.

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INVESTIGATION OF PULLMAN CO. TO START SOON

Porters' Union Charges Violations of Law

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters announced recently the receipt of a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission notifying the union and the Pullman Company that Friday, October 21st, has been set as the date when briefs should be filed in the case of the Brotherhood vs. the Pullman Company.

In a petition filed with the commission on September 8th, the Brotherhood charged the Pullman Company with violating Sections 1, 2, 3, 6 and 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act, and called upon the commission to investigate the conduct of the company with a view toward compelling it to cease and desist from its alleged unlawful practices.

Investigate Violations.

On September 17th, the commission notified the Pullman Company that it had twenty days in which to rectify the conditions or answer the commission's questions of the possible victims. There are some actual sucker lists cards. One reads: "Hit this chap for a thousand shares—he owns a Packard." Another says "Soak this bird for a thousand shares—and shares—he's a sweet mouch." Another says, "Handle this guy with kid gloves—he's been burnt before."

"He's a Sweet Mouch."

"There is a regular business of gathering these sucker lists," Riehl continued. "The names are bought and sold like cattle. Notations are made of the mental attitude, the temperament, and other peculiarities of the possible victims. I have here some actual sucker list cards. One reads: 'Hit this chap for a thousand shares—he owns a Packard.' Another says 'Soak this bird for a thousand shares—and shares—he's a sweet mouch.' Another says, 'Handle this guy with kid gloves—he's been burnt before.'

Bitter Fight Over Which Business Is To Gain by Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The tax reduction fight in the seventieth Congress, which promises to be spectacular and bitter, contested, got under way today with the assembly of the joint congressional tax committee to consider the various plans advanced.

There are three principal plans:

1.—Sponsored by President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon which would limit the total cut to \$

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(Continued from Page One)
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BOOK DEPARTMENT
33 First Street, New York

COMPANY SHERIFF PROCLAIMS RIOT WHENEVER ASKED

Makes Superintendent His Deputy

By A. S.

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These are the opening lines of the sheriff's proclamation posted up at the Aurora mine of the Duquesne Coke and Coal Company at Avella, Washington County, Pa., at the station and on the telegraph poles and all along the high stockade of raw yellow boards sawed off to points that shuns in the mine and the scab barracks.

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Where the proclamation posted in the mining camps of the neighboring county, states that the sheriff has received notification of a strike situation from both "employees and labor organizations" as well as from the employers, for the "friend of labor" only "industrial corporations and employers" exist. No strike or lockout situation is mentioned, and on March 31, the day before the lockout went into effect, Abbott states that he has already heard that there has been "rioting, shooting and disturbances of the peace," a deliberate lie, calculated to create prejudices in advance against the locked-out miners in the minds of the public, and serve as an excuse for company violence.

The same menacing tone is maintained throughout the proclamation. It declares that: "All peace officers throughout Washington county until the present emergency has passed are commanded to disperse and prevent upon the highways or vacant property of all populous sections the loitering or gathering of three or more persons . . . , a clause omitted in the other proclamations and an weapon of oppression effectively wielded at the Aurora mine.

No Warning For Boss.

On the other hand, the Washington county proclamation completely omits the warning to coal operators included in the Allegheny county proclamation, stating that: "All industrial corporations, coal mining companies and employers are hereby admonished not to engage or permit persons about their premises whose presence and conduct upon said premise or going to or from same, should incite disturbance of the peace; and also that a special danger to the public peace, life and property can be created by bringing into particular communities employees and other persons commonly known as 'strikebreakers'." Sheriff Abbott's proclamation recognizes no strike situation, only a state of rebellion of slaves against the sovereign overlords of the coalfields.

The local enforcement of the proclamation here at the Aurora mine is in the hands of the deputy sheriffs. Their appointment is approved by the sheriff, and their pay comes from the coal company. One of the two deputies is merely an armed loafer who will obey company orders. The other is the superintendent of the mine, also one of its principal shareholders, and general czar in the camp.

This "impartial officer of the peace" not only enforces the terms of the sheriff's proclamation to the limit (the clause in regard to the dispersal of gatherings of two or more persons is viciously enforced), but is also the active instigator of all the coal and iron frame-ups and attempts at terrorization.

Need Labor Party.

Coal mining is the life of Washington county, and the miners form the majority of the population. If the U. M. W. of A. took the lead of the campaign, the miners could get their candidates elected on a labor ticket by a good margin. They could have a union miner sheriff who would halt instead of inciting company violence in time of strike or lockout, and appoint union miner deputy sheriffs and have a union miner as square, as well.

In these sections where the class line-up is so very simple and distinct, the absurdity of workers putting into office men who are the direct agents of their enemies becomes exceptionally obvious.

Mayor of Chicago Drafts Librarians To Burn the Books

REVOLT OF SMALL
TOBACCO FARMERS
GROWING RAPIDLY

Big Protest Meeting at
Winston Salem, N. C.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 24.—While William Hale Thompson's war against Great Britain continued to hum on four definite fronts today. With Napoleonic vigor, Chicago's mayor stalked at the head of his legions and aimed straight for the lion's jaws. Meanwhile nothing is being done to relieve a growing tension of unemployment in Chicago, which even Thompson's antics do not hide.

Carl B. Roden, head of the Chicago Public Library and president of the American Library Association, announced he would give Mayor Thompson every assistance in his drive to purge the library of unpatriotic texts.

Ungrateful to McAndrew.

The trial of William McAndrew, suspended superintendent of schools, who is accused of furthering pro-British influences in the schools, will be resumed today with Congressman John J. Gorman in the role of chief prosecution witness. Gorman was appointed by Mayor Thompson to investigate the suspected school history books. McAndrew is as reactionary as Thompson but belongs to another business group.

Will Burn Books.

Mayor Thompson today instructed Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian, to clear his files of all pro-British texts.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the fourth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in THE DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Inter-Union Organization.

THE highest organ of the trade union movement in the U. S. S. R. is the All-Union Congress of Trade Unions which meets every two years to decide general policies and to select an executive committee of about 170 members known as the Central Council of Trade Unions (C. C. T. U.). This council chooses a presidium to carry on its work between sessions of the council. The presidium, corresponding in a general way to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, puts into effect the policies determined upon at the congresses and at the sessions of the Central Council.

The Central Council coordinates and directs, in a general way, the work of the 23 vertically organized industrial unions already described. It also coordinates and leads the work of the lower inter-union organizations such as the Councils of Trade Unions in the provinces and other variously named territories of the U. S. S. R. For example, the Moscow Provincial Council of Trade Unions or the Ural Territorial Council of Trade Unions are under the general supervision of the C. C. T. U. Such a Council of Trade Unions unites all the separate unions in the given area. It represents the joint interests of the unions in its territory on various governmental and economic bodies where counsel with the unions is always taken.

The functions of such an inter-union body are similar to, though vastly more extensive, than those of a State Federation of Labor in the United States.

The 1,500 delegates to the All-Union Congress are chosen not at the lower inter-union congresses or at the national congresses of the separate industrial unions but at the lower provincial, or territorial, congresses of the separate unions. For each 10,000 members a union is entitled to one delegate. However, for the thinly populated sections of the country where no one union in a district contains 10,000 members, the delegates may be elected at the Inter-Union Congress.

Distribution of Power in the Trade Unions.

This rather complex structure is called in Russia "democratic centralism." In it the supreme power rests with the C. C. T. U., elected every two years at the All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions. All the individual national industrial unions and the lower inter-union bodies are subordinate to it and must obey its decisions.

The next highest authority is the Central Committee of the national industrial union elected at the national congress of that union. A central committee has power over its subordinate provincial and other branches. Only the central committee can expel or discipline such a provincial organization. It cannot be done by a lower inter-union organization. As a matter of fact, the power to expel is seldom, if ever, exercised. It should be noted in this connection that the central committee of a national union cannot simply dissolve a local administration and appoint its own candidates to succeed the unsatisfactory officers. It must call a new congress of delegates elected directly from the workshop. The congress elects the new governing body.

The power to make collective agreements is vested usually in the higher bodies, such as the provincial, but the factory committee possesses the full right to discuss the agreement in advance and also to work out with the management of the enterprise the local piece rates and production standards. For those industries, such as railroads, which are operated on a national scale, the central committee of the national union will only sign the collective agreement after it has been fully threshed out by all the local union organs. Usually when the provincial organization makes the agreement, it receives its general instructions from the central committee of the national union and attempts to carry them out in accordance with the requirements of the local situation. Appeals over the appointment of a trust director, for example, arising between the provincial department of a union and a government trust, are usually carried up for settlement to the central committee of the national union and the higher economic organs.

Union Finances.

The union member pays his dues, amounting to 2 per cent of his earnings, to a voluntary collector appointed by the factory committee. The factory committee, in turn, gives

the dues in full to the higher union body. The dues in full to the higher union body. The factory committee itself is supported by the enterprise, receiving a given percentage of the payroll. The total income of the Russian trade unions during the last year amounted to approximately 60,000,000 dollars.

The provincial union needs money for its various departments—cultural, wage-economic, organization, and protection of labor. It also sets aside reserves for cultural work and for unemployment. It pays to the national industrial union of which it is a part, from 5 per cent to 25 per cent of its income, and also 10 per cent more to the inter-union organization.

The amount of its income spent on administration is comparatively small. It is estimated that these provincial unions return nearly 50 per cent of their funds for mass work and as contributions to various reserves and funds of immediate value to the workers.

The national industrial unions thus supported by underlying provincial organizations must in turn pay from 10 to 15 per cent of their income to the Central Council of Trade Unions.

They also set aside special funds for cultural work, aid for the unemployed, student assistance, medical work, rest homes and sanatoria. Small strike funds are also concentrated in their hands.

The aim of the unions is summed up in popular posters issued by some of the industrial unions reading "Less for the union apparatus, more for the service of the union members." In this connection it may also be noted that the salaries of the highest trade union officials in the areas like Moscow, where the cost of living is highest, is a little over 112 dollars a month. Provincial and lower officials receive less. There seems to be no tendency to develop high paid officials receiving substantially more than the skilled workers whom they represent.

Membership Qualifications.

Any manual or clerical worker may join a union irrespective of race, sex, nationality, age, color or political views. Private employers of labor, self-employed persons and those who are unemployed before joining any union are not eligible for membership, nor are other classes who are deprived of the suffrage. A member of one union who by reason of occupation becomes a member of another union is transferred without any further admission fee into the other union and without any loss

of seniority. No worker, however, can be a member of more than one union at a time.

Workers join the union voluntarily. There is no "closed shop" as the term is used in the United States. There is, however, a "preferential shop" in which under the collective agreement, the employer agrees to hire union members first if they can be secured.

Production Work of the Unions.

"Union-management cooperation" is a fact in Soviet Russia. They condemn the B. & O. plan and other such experiments in America but have introduced in their own plants the most friendly collaboration between the technical managers and the trade unions. This emphasis on the "rationalization" of the industrial process characterizes the Russian unions from the smallest factory committee to the Federal Council of Trade Unions. At the last congress of the unions in 1926 the resolution of this question read in part as follows:

"The industrialization of the country, the need for capital and the raising of the material and cultural standards of the workers requires the further raising of the efficiency of work. It requires the constant attention of the trade unions.... The working class and its trade unions by working steadily and methodically for the development of industry and the whole Soviet economy not only creates the conditions for the further raising of the material and cultural level of the worker's life, but also insures the success of the building of socialism in our country."

To carry out the resolutions on production, passed at this as well as at previous All-Russian congresses, the unions, through the factory committees, have organized in all state factories and enterprises production committees. There are over 50,000 of these committees in the U. S. S. R. They have also called production conferences, the purposes of which are to "draw more workers into the building of our economy," to teach them more about production, improve their qualifications, to stimulate invention and to establish a stronger social control over the economic organs of the state.

Everywhere we went we found these production conferences at work, composed of all the workers in the factory who show a voluntary interest in increasing and improving pro-

daction. In the large factories these conferences are also organized on a sectional or departmental basis.

The production committee, composed both of workers and technical personnel, helps to arrange the program for the production conference and also sees to it that its resolutions are "put into life."

We found that these factory and departmental production committees have largely eliminated the old conflicts and frictions between the workers and the technical men. This is partly because the specialists have become absorbed in the fascinating job of industrial reconstruction, and partly because the unions have trained thousands of their own members for technical posts. Chain systems, mechanical operations, "straight-line" production, specialization and standardization are a part of their dream of an industrialized Russia, just as they are the topic of constant discussion and planning among the union workers.

In order to attract the engineers and technical specialists into the activities of the unions, special Engineering and Technical Sections are formed both by the national and district organizations. These sections usually hold national congresses prior to the calling of the regular union congresses. Although they have their own funds, they have no separate craft autonomy and work under the control of the central committee of the national union. Many of these sections publish special engineering and technical journals for their membership.

Summarizing the work of the production committees and conferences during the past two years, President Tomsky told us that they have "increased the output of the individual workers, facilitated inventions, and helped in the rationalization of industry and the organization of work by scientific methods. They serve to free the plants from many petty defects in the work and organization which have tended to decrease output."

This production work is one of the most stimulating and novel tasks of the unions in Russia. It is capable of unlimited development. And it brings out clearly the part that the trade unions are playing in the whole economy.

(To be continued in tomorrow's Daily Worker)

NEWS FROM U. S. S. R.

Social Insurance.

Social insurance carried out on a very large scale in the U. S. S. R. adds considerably to the material well-being of the working class. This system has been greatly developed during the last three years. It embraces millions of workers and makes much better provisions for wage earners than are made in many west European countries. Social insurance in Soviet Russia is compulsory. There is a system of obligatory contributions on the part of enterprises and institutions based on wages and salaries. Such a financial basis has given a sound foundation to social insurance making it a permanent contributory factor in regard to the well-being of the working class.

At present, social insurance is a comprehensive system applied practically to all people who work for wages and salaries. Up till now agricultural laborers were not included in this system, but with the beginning of the present financial year, they will also benefit by social insurance.

International Working Class Solidarity.

According to news from Berlin, over 100,000 signatures have already been affixed to the address of the

German workers to the workers of the U. S. S. R. This address will be presented by the German workers' delegation which is coming to Soviet Russia to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. Collection of signatures goes on with considerable success.

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.

Ukrainian Economy for 1927-28.

Capital investments in the national economy of the Ukraine in 1927-28 will amount to about 719 million rubles—33.8 per cent more than in the current year. There is considerable increase in capital investments in regard to electrification and the transport and post and telegraph services.

Compared with the current year agricultural production in the Ukraine with increase this year 6.6 per cent. In regard to industrial production, the increase will be as follows: big industry—17.5 per cent, small industry—7.5 per cent.

The general growth of industrial and agricultural production in the Ukraine next year will be 9.7 per cent according to pre-war valuations.

Leningrad industry is developing rapidly. A number of new works are in the course of construction. During 9 months the number of workers employed in the manufacturing industry has increased 9.95 per cent and in the small industry 31 per cent. There is an 11 per cent decrease of unemployment.

Irrigation in Cotton Districts.

In the Bukhara district (Central Asia) irrigation operation are going on a large scale with the participation of the population. Through these efforts an additional area of 7,000 hectares will be irrigated under cotton.

Peasants Drain Marshy Land.

The peasants of the Vilkoludsk district, northwest region, have begun to drain enormous marshes covering an area of 65,000 dessiatines. For this purpose, 1,300 homesteads have formed an afforestation association. Its first and foremost task will be the digging of a big canal over 20 kilometers long. Peat will be obtained on this reclaimed land.

Construction of Powerful Locomotives.

According to news from Leningrad, all locomotives will be produced henceforth in Soviet works. A locomotive is being now constructed which will be powerful enough to draw trains weighing 90,000 pounds.

Improved Forms of Agriculture.

In honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution the peasants of the Krasnoholmsk Volost, Tver Gubernia (northwest RSFSR) have decided to adopt the system of crop rotation of more than three fields. The peasants of this region are using now mineral fertilizers for their fields. This year the peasants of all the districts of Turkmenistan are beginning to favor the organization of collective farms of which 7 have already been organized in the various villages.

Women Participate in Soviet Congresses.

Seventy-seven women participated in the First Congress of Soviets in the U. S. S. R., 81 in the Second and in the Third, 95, with a decisive and 67 with a consultative vote. At the Fourth All-Union Congress there were already 124 women delegates with a decisive and 69 with a consultative vote, i.e., over 8 per cent of the composition of the congress.

There were 12 women members in the First All-Union Soviet, 18 in the Second, 45 in the Third and 55 in the Fourth.

Lefts Control Jalisco Mines Despite "Crom"

(Continued from Page One)

arming of all factions. He also sent assurances to all American diplomatic representatives that proper precautions had been taken. However, the troops stationed in Jalisco have been in close harmony with the local governor, Margarito Ramirez, a railway worker who is in turn closely in harmony with the local anti-CROM labor elements.

Hero the departure of the troops to the mines was delayed from day to day. When they finally appeared on the scene, the strikers concealed their weapons and the troops then prevented both factions from entering the mine. On the pretext of pursuing nearby rebels, the troops were withdrawn a day or so later, and the radical strikers returned to their posts.

Calles Aids Governor.

While Morones sent the CROM head of the Bureau of Labor the scene to settle the dispute, President Calles took it out of his hands and gave the Governor of the State, Ramirez, the right to determine which was the majority union, and therefore which union should have the right to deal with the company and go before the arbitration board if necessary.

In the meantime Washington protests continued. The company hurriedly hired non-union workers at high wages to swell the ranks of the CROM union. But the payrolls of the date when the strike commenced disclosed this strategy and the established union was recognized. The companies at first refused to resume operations. Later they decided to the major demands of the strikers.

In the meantime intrigue had set in against Sequeros and Reyes Perez. When attempting to leave Guadalajara to celebrate the victory, they were detained on the city. The local legislature which is not entirely in harmony with the governor, in secret session voted to deport the two Communists from the state. Whether this will be accomplished seems doubtful, as it may be blocked by the governor.

Calles Ditches Morones.

As the first important instance in which President Calles failed to back up Morones and the CROM, the occurrence has especial significance. All of the local elements are strongly pro-Obregon and the conflict has meaning not only for the struggle for the development of independent non-official labor groups but also for the presidential election.

GREETINGS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

On the

Tenth Anniversary
OF THE
RUSSIAN
REVOLUTION



greet the Russian workers on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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SS 2B-F2, New York City 9.05

SS 2D-F4, New York City 1.85

SS 2D-F3, New York City 3.40

SS 2F-SN3, New York City 3.75

SS 2F-2, New York City 2.00

SS 3A-F2, New York City 2.00

SS 3B, New York City 25.50

SS 3C-SN3, New York City 6.00

SS 3C-SN4, New York City 2.50

SS 3D-F2, New York City 3.25

SS 3D-F3, New York City 6.00

SS 3D-F6, New York City 5.00

SS 3E-F1, New York City 12.00

SS 3E-F3, New York City 3.00

SS 5A, International Br. No. 1, Bronx, N. Y. 41.00

Section 5, Int. Br. No. 3, Bronx, N. Y. 20.00

Section 5, Int. Br. No. 4, Bronx, N. Y. 5.25

SS, 6A, Brooklyn, N. Y. 15.10

SS 6B-SN1, Brooklyn, N. Y. 10.50

SS 6C, Int. Br. No. 1, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.75

Section 7, Int. Br. 3, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.00

Ginsberg, New York City 3.30

Stein, New York City 6.00

New Phase of Japanese Policy in China

By HAYAMA.

The Japanese government, with General Tanaka, leader of the reactionary Seiyukai Party, at its head, has embarked upon the introduction of a new policy, advertised by itself as "positive" in China with particular reference to Manchuria and Mongolia.

The policy of the former Japanese government, under the leadership of the more or less Liberal Party Kenseikai, was officially one of "non-interference" in Chinese affairs. This government, of course, kept an alert watch over Chinese events which sometimes took a turn quite congenial to Japanese imperialism, but it was far-sighted enough to restrain its feelings and refrain from open interference in Chinese affairs. Japanese public opinion gave entire support to the policy of "non-interference."

Economic "Penetration."

With a vivid memory of the results of the former Japanese policy of intervention, resulting in Chinese hatred of Japan and a boycott of Japanese goods, causing colossal losses to Japanese industry. The Kenseikai government, and its supporters in commercial and industrial circles understood very well that it was much more to the interest of Japan in China to carry on a policy of peaceful economic penetration than one of open military intervention. And this discreet policy was really, as it turned out, extremely profitable for Japan. The wave of hatred of the Japanese imperialists, which has been sweeping China for decades, gradually died down.

Want Open Intervention.

With the movement of the Southern troops on the North, however, and their consequent approach to Shantung and Manchuria, in which places the economic interests of Japan are specially involved, the Japanese authorities began to lose their heads. A struggle began between the supporters of "non-interference" and the supporters of open intervention in China. Victory finally remained with the supporters of "the firm hand" in China. The Kenseikai government gave place to the Seiyukai government of General Tanaka, one of the chief instigators of Japanese intervention in the Soviet Far East.

The "new" Japanese policy in China was very quickly materialized in the sending of Japanese troops to Shantung, ostensibly for the protection of the lives and interests of the Japanese residents, but actually for the purpose of assisting the Northern militarists against the attacks of the Southern troops.

The Japanese achieved their aim; with their assistance the armies of the North made successful resistance to the Southern troops. The outburst of indignation throughout China and the protests of the more liberal Japanese bourgeoisie and workers forced the Japanese government to withdraw its troops from Shantung. The Japanese government, in giving in with such comparative ease to the withdrawal

of Japanese troops from Shantung, was, however primarily actuated by a desire to camouflage with this apparently peaceful step its predatory, or as it prefers to designate it "positive" policy in Manchuria.

Japan and Chang Tso-lin.

It is an ironic fact that the Japanese government accuses Chang Tso-lin of supporting the present anti-Japanese movement, expressing indignation at his "insincerity and double-dealing." The Japanese government is not altogether wrong. Chang Tso-lin is not such a fool (and

this is recognized by the Japanese press also) as to sacrifice his own interests and those of the Manchurian population for Japanese bribes, however solid these may be. Chang Tso-lin understands perfectly well that the "positive" policy of the Japanese government in Manchuria will be the last resort make Chang Tso-lin superfluous for Japan. It is therefore perfectly obvious that he is now forced to pursue a line by no means to the tastes of the Japanese imperialists.

The last word, however, will remain neither with the Japanese imperialists nor with Chang Tso-lin (always at the services of Japan), but with the broad masses of China, and especially with the population of Manchuria, which has not the slightest desire to share the fate of Korea.

Letters From Our Readers

Comrade C. K. Miller Was Mistaken—The Centralia Case Was Not a "Frame-up."

Comrade C. K. Miller, in a letter to THE DAILY WORKER published Oct. 14 complains that in my article "Frame-Ups in the American Class Struggle" in a recent issue of the magazine, I did not include the Centralia case.

Comrade Miller says: "Surely the raiding of the I.W.W. hall and the farcical trial at which the wobblies were charged with having caused the death of some of their murderous attackers, was a most flagrant class frame-up."

It seems that Comrade Miller does not have a clear idea of what the American "frame-up" is. It is distinguished by the fact that workers are PLACED ON TRIAL FOR OFFENSES AGAINST EXISTING LAWS WHICH THEY DID NOT COMMIT OR WHICH HAVE LITIGATED OR NO CLASS SIGNIFICANCE.

By this method the class issues are blurred and the task of arousing the working class and organizing defense and protest made immensely difficult.

Not a "Frame-Up."

The Centralia case does not fall into the category of frame-ups. It can be called a "frame-up" only if we use this term to include ALL measures taken by the capitalists and their government to suppress the working class.

So far as the CLASS angle of the case is concerned the question of whether Gene Bennett and the other members of the I.W.W. still in Walla Walla (Wash.) prison actually killed any of their attackers, does not enter into it. This is a legal question and in court it may be denied that they were responsible for the deaths.

But no one has ever denied and no one will deny THAT THE ARMED STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE I.W.W. AND THUGS OF THE LUMBER TRUST ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE.

An Important Distinction.

The Centralia fighters were tried and imprisoned for their part in this struggle. They were not accused of bombing and killing innocent persons as were Mooney and Billings, they were not tried for the murder of a paymaster as were Sacco and Vanzetti; they were not accused of murdering a governor as was Bill Haywood; they were not accused of bombing and killing persons attending a meeting as were the Haymarket martyrs.

The Centralia defendants were sent to prison and Wesley Everest was tortured to death because they fought in open struggle against the class enemies of the workers and in defense of the I.W.W. hall.

The issue here was clearly one of class struggle and no accusations that these workers had committed ordinary criminal offenses, or used terrorist methods with which the working class has little sympathy, were made.

I believe I have made clear that the reason the Centralia case was not included among "frame-up" cases was that it was not a frame-up in the sense in which the term is used correctly.

A Little History.

In justice to myself I believe it should be said that if the Centralia case could have been used to illustrate the points I wished to make that I would be one of the last to overlook it.

I was in Centralia 48 hours after the battle and wrote the first pamphlet on the case entitled "The Truth About Centralia." The pamphlet was published in the plant of "The Butte Daily Bulletin" of which I was editor at the time and was ready for distribution less than a week after the struggle.

The Bulletin was the only daily paper which carried the correct story of the struggle the day after it occurred and was the only daily paper in the United States which defended without reservations the right of the Centralia lumber workers to shoot and kill, if necessary, lumber trust and American legion thugs who invaded their hall.

To look upon the Centralia case as a "frame-up" is to run the danger of missing the class significance of one of the outstanding struggles in American labor history.

—BILL DUNNE.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Drama

American Laboratory Theatre Plans Three Productions

MARC LOEBELL



In the Actor-Managers production "If," Lord Dunsany's comedy opens tonight at the Little Theatre.

Actor-Managers (the former Grand Street Follies players) will present Lord Dunsany's comedy "If" at the Little; the Garrick players with Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis will introduce a modern dress version of "The Taming of the Shrew" and "The Hornet's Nest" opens at Wallack's Theatre.

Edwin Maxwell, who has been doing some stage direction is going into the producing field. His first play will be "The Woman in the Fog" by Wilson Collison and is due here in December.

"My Princess" is continuing at the Shubert Theatre, and the present plans call for the transfer of the attraction week after next to another theatre.

Broadway Briefs

The Civic Repertory Theatre's second production, goes into rehearsal.

It is the first play by a new author, Walter Ferris. The play is an adaption from a story by Mary Heaton Vorse.

The new plays will have their first Broadway showing tonight.

The play will be "The Woman in the Fog" by Wilson Collison and is due here in December.

"The Desert Song" with Robt. Holiday & Eddie Dexell.

Sunrise, Directed by F. W. Murnau.

By HERMAN SUDELMAN

Symphonic Movie Ensemble Accompaniment

Times Sq. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The Trial of Mary Dugan

By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING-REX CHERRYMAN

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

AMUSEMENTS

The Garrick Players with Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis in "TAMING OF THE SHREW"

In Modern Dress

Tue. & Fri. 8:30. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 8:30

HAMPDEN

in Ibsen's comedy

"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"

Hampden's, Bway at 62d St.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 8:30

WALTER

in Ibsen's comedy

"LITTLE THREE"

Tue. & Fri. 8:30. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 8:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.

Platform Men Are Watched By Spies; Uniforms Cost \$16

(By a Worker Correspondent) The street car employees of Brooklyn have no union. That explains the existence of intolerable job conditions.

Pay \$16 for Uniform.

If after all this red tape the applicant is so fortunate as to be employed he next pays \$16 for a uniform.

Fourteen days are required to train a motorman. Six days are required for a conductor. During this training period the magnificent sum of twenty cents an hour is paid to the men. After training wages for both motormen and conductors—now \$2 cents an hour, to start. After the first year the wages are raised to 54 cents an hour; after the second year to 57 cents; after the third—to 59 cents. After the fifth year the wages are raised to 65 cents an hour. This is the maximum, irrespective of length of service, with the exception that motormen operating a one-man safety car get 70 cents an hour.

Men Lose Seniority. If a man is late five times in a year, though the lateness be only a half minute, he loses certain seniority rights. He is reduced to the status of a new employee. He gets the same wage as before but cannot get day runs. Other rights also are lost.

Street car workers work 10 hours a day. After 10 hours they are paid time and a half. Very often their working day, very long as it is, is further lengthened by the fact that they have to wait as much as two and a half hours sometimes between runs. That means really a working day of from 12 to 13 hours. For this extra time they are paid.

Company Hires Spies. One of the worst things they have to contend with is an extensive spy system in addition to the inspectors. The spies do not wear uniforms. They are dressed as civilians and cannot be distinguished from ordinary passengers. There is an extensive system of demerits for various petty violations. The motorman or conductor who gets demerits is called before the depot master for an explanation.

As long as the street car workers remain unorganized, such conditions will prevail.

Bring Charges for Attack on Window Cleaners' Pickets

Officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, filed complaints with the district attorney yesterday against Harry Fink, manager of the Window Cleaning Employers' Association, and Joseph Katz, business agent, and Irving Gordon, president of the Affiliated Window Cleaners' Union of America, Inc., charging participation in an assault upon three members of the Protective Union last week.

The three strikers who were assaulted are Joseph Walrus, James Kratzel and John Malino.

We're Peacefully Picketing. The complainants charge the company union officers fell upon them and beat them with lead pipes and clubs. The strikers assert that they were peacefully picketing.



Get That Pledge Now

Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to THE DAILY WORKER

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N.Y.

Included you will find \$1.00 in payment for my subscription for months to THE DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank to my revolutionary meetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

This subscription was secured by _____

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
Second Ave. and 116th St., Solon de Leon, Charles Mitchell, Joseph Maglano and M. Salla, speakers.

St. Ann's Ave. and 138th St., Pat Devine, Louis A. Baum and T. Buckenberger.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.

Fifth Ave. and 110th St., Chester W. Bixby, Verne Smith and Nat Kaplan, speakers.

Prospect Ave. and 163d St., C. K. Miller, M. Milton, Belle Robbins and A. Gussakoff.

Election in Unit 2 Tonight.

Election will be held tonight at a meeting of Unit 2, subsection 2, at 108 East 14th St.

Newark Branch Meets Tonight.

Bert Miller, organization secretary, District 2, will speak at the educational meeting of the Newark branch tonight. The meeting will be held at Newark Lyceum, 708 So. 14th St., at 8 p.m. Members of the Y.W.L. are invited.

Section 5 Executive Meets Thursday.

An enlarged meeting of the executive committee of section 5 will be held Thursday, 8:30 p.m. at 2075 Clinton Ave. All branch organizers must be present.

Philips Speaks Thursday.

H. V. Philips will speak Thursday, 8 p.m., on the Negro Youth in Industry at 81 East 110th St., under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Banquet for Bazaar Volunteers.

The banquet and dance for THE DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT volunteers will be held Nov. 4 at the Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., the Bronx. The affair was originally arranged for Oct. 28.

Admission to the dance will be 50 cents; banquet and dance \$2. For those who helped at the bazaar, the banquet and dance will cost only \$1.

Branch 3, Section 5.

An important meeting of Branch 3, Section 5, Bronx, will be held tonight at 2075 Clinton Ave., 8:30. Election of officers and committees and other important matters will come up.

Unit 4, Subsection 2 A.

Unit 4, Subsection 2 A, will meet tonight, 6 p.m., at 100 West 28th St.

Night Workers Class.

A class in the fundamentals of Communism for night workers is being arranged by the Workers School. Those working between 4 p.m. and 2 a.m. will have an opportunity to study as the class will meet in the morning at an hour convenient to all. For information apply to the Workers School, 108 East 14th St.

Automobile Needed.

All party members and sympathizers who have automobiles are urged to allow them to be used several hours a day for the campaign. Communicate with Irwin Franklin, 108 East 14th St.

Settle For Tickets.

All comrades are instructed to settle for THE DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

'Business' of Working.

Earl Carroll, of Broadway bathtub fame, yesterday reported at his theatrical office ready for business. He announced that he would "plunge immediately into his producing business" and visit his two road shows at Allentown, Pa., and Boston.

We're Peacefully Picketing.

The complainants charge the company union officers fell upon them and beat them with lead pipes and clubs. The strikers assert that they were peacefully picketing.

DANGER OF NEW WORLD WAR DEFINED BY WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

(Continued from Page One)

ticket for the coming elections in opposition to the capitalist parties.

"The election of the representatives of the workers and farmers to government offices, even though they constitute a majority, does not and cannot by this means alone place the state power in the hands of the workers and farmers.

"This can be accomplished only by the revolutionary action of the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party and by setting up the state machinery of the working class.

"Nevertheless, election campaigns and the use by elected representatives of the workers and farmers of all sections of the government into which they enter for the purpose of exposing the class character of the government, play a tremendous role in connecting the struggle of the workers and farmers for better wages and living conditions with the general political struggle for power.

"Such use of the parliamentary machinery of American capitalism by the workers and farmers of all sections of the government into which they enter for the purpose of exposing the class character of the government, play a tremendous role in connecting the struggle of the workers and farmers for better wages and living conditions with the general political struggle for power.

"1. Abolition of all labor of children under the age of fifteen.

"2. For children from 15 to 18 a graduated working day from 4 to 7 hours, in which shall be included time for schooling, with pay.

"3. The right of organization and the right to strike for all state and city employees of any category including the police.

"4. The prevailing union wage for all government employees and for all workers employed on any public works.

"5. An adequate wage for teachers and other state and municipal employees.

Giant Power and Public Utilities.

"1. The building up of a connected system of waterpower and other sources of electrical energy with national, state and city ownership and control, with workers participation for the generation and distribution of electricity.

"2. Retention of all natural resources by the state.

"3. Municipal or state ownership and workers' control through participation in the management of all public utilities such as street car lines, subways and elevated railways, gas works, subways and elevated railways, gas works, light and power, telephone, etc.

Housing.

"1. The construction of dwellings by the municipalities for the workers to be rented to them without profit.

"2. Adequate representation shall be given to the workers in the management of such houses.

"3. State credits to the municipalities for the above purpose.

"3. The encouragement of non-profit-making cooperatives for building construction by exemption from taxes and other fees and by loans at a low rate of interest.

National Demands.

"1. Withdrawal of gunboats and troops from Nicaragua and all other Latin-American countries.

"2. Withdrawal of all gunboats and troops from China.

"3. Complete independence for the Philippines.

"4. Recognition of the Soviet Union.

"5. Workers' and farmers' government."

School Demands.

"1. Abolition of religious and military training in the schools.

"2. Right of the teachers to organize in labor unions.

"3. No expulsion or discrimination against teachers for holding beliefs inimical to the capitalist system.

"4. Increased wages for teachers.

"5. The extension of state credits in municipalities where necessary for the building of an adequate number of schools.

"6. Maintenance of an adequate teaching force providing at least one teacher for every thirty pupils and a seat for every child.

"7. An elected and paid board of directors with trade union and teacher representation.

Traction Demands.

"1. The right of the workers to organize.

"2. The establishment of municipal ownership and control of all traction lines of New York City, in which control labor shall have adequate representation.

"3. The retention of the 5-cent fare.

"4. The immediate establishment of the 8-hour day for all traction workers in the city and a 6-hour day for specially hazardous occupations and for those crafts upon whose efficiency depends the lives and safety of the New York population.

Rights of the Negro.

"1. In addition to the national demand for social and political equality for the Negroes, we demand the building of more hospitals, school and other social facilities in Negro districts, and in accordance with the above housing program to relieve the congestion and high rents in the Negro districts.

"2. Against the discrimination of Negroes in city institutions and on all appointed committees.

Agrarian.

"1. Fostering of farmers' cooperatives by means of an adequate appropriation for the establishment of a state fund for this purpose, the control and the use of the appropriation to be placed in the hands of the farmers' organizations democratically organized and free from the domination of the big capitalists, their agents or organization.

"2. The establishment of state owned agrarian banks for the exten-

sion of credit to individual farmers at low rates of interest.

"3. The establishment of publicly owned terminals, farm workhouses, etc.

"4. Direct marketing to be undertaken by the state from the farmer to the consumer in such a way as to benefit small farmer and consumer alike.

"5. Furnishing of light and power to the farmer at cost under a state owned power system.

"6. Fixation of freight rates within the state so as to end the exploitation of the farmer by the railroads.

Legislation for Women.

"Special legislation for women including the eight-hour day and the five-day week, minimum wage, equal pay with men for the same work, prohibition of night work, mothers' pens, the establishment of public day nurseries and leave of absence with full pay for eight weeks before and after childbirth.

Child and Adult Labor.

"1. Abolition of all labor of children under the age of fifteen.

"2. For children from 15 to 18 a graduated working day from 4 to 7 hours, in which shall be included time for schooling, with pay.

"3. The right of organization and the right to strike for all state and city employees of any category including the police.

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"3. No expulsion or discrimination against teachers for holding beliefs inimical to the capitalist system.

"4. Increased wages for teachers.

"5. The extension of state credits in municipalities where necessary for the building of an adequate number of schools.

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BERT MILLER Business Manager

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the act of March 3, 1879.

Support the Colorado Miners!

The class struggle is appearing in Colorado in its most naked form.

The state industrial commission, the local city and county governments, the companies with their squads of mercenaries, and finally the state government itself, all are out to smash the coal miners' strike and jail or deport the "agitators."

Striking miners have been jailed. Women are on the picket line and they too are jailed.

Running true to type, the officials of the United Mine Workers' union whose failure to organize the miners is chiefly responsible for the fact that the I. W. W. organizers and members are leading the present struggle, have come out against the strike. Frank Hayes, former president of the United Mine Workers, and now apparently holding a minor position in the union, is quoted by the Rockefeller press of Colorado as saying that:

"The United Mine Workers are opposing the action of this group. We have a definite program OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, not the direct action sponsored by the I. W. W. . . . the present members of our organization are combatting with every means at their command, the efforts of the 'Wobblies' to make this strike a success. . . ."

The tone of the Colorado capitalist press is vicious in the extreme. It can be compared only to the tone of the whole press in the Rocky Mountain states at the time Frank Little was murdered, and the Pacific coast press at the time of the Centralia raid.

In Walsenburg, Pueblo, Aguilar and Trinidad, the business interests have set up an armed dictatorship. The private police forces of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, the gunmen of the coal and iron companies, the local sheriff's forces, the prohibition enforcement officials and business men have been mobilized against the strikers.

In Walsenburg, the strikers' hall was raided by a detachment of business men and the records burned in the street. All known active members of the I. W. W. and sympathizers among the miners have been either deported from the various cities and towns or have been given orders to leave.

The city council of Walsenburg authorized the posting of the following notice on the strikers' hall in that city:

RESOLUTION.

Walsenburg, Colo., Oct. 15.

TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, WALSENBURG, COLO.:

That a mass meeting of business men and citizens of Walsenburg, Colo., was held at the county courthouse Oct. 15, 1927, and the city council requested you with this notice:

Notice is hereby served that you are hereby ordered to vacate your headquarters and entirely remove yourself and organization from and out of the city of Walsenburg by Sunday noon, Oct. 16, 1927, and any person or persons connected with or of your organization are hereby further declared a nuisance and as such are ordered to leave the said city.

(Signed) JOHN J. PRICHARD, Mayor.

Attest: C. Victor Mazzone, City Clerk.

Similar action was taken in Aguilar.

In spite of the suppression, the Colorado press, notably "The Pueblo Chieftain," admits that at least 60 per cent of the coal miners have struck.

The strike is against the Rockefeller interests. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, a Rockefeller subsidiary, dominates the state of Colorado. Their mines are the largest and smaller owners are forced to follow the Rockefeller policy.

Company unionism, the so-called "Rockefeller plan," has been combined with a spy, blacklist and gunman system, similar to that in West Virginia, to prevent union organization or any other means of effective protest by the workers.

The present strike has broken thru the front of reaction. The miners and their wives and families are fighting the most powerful capitalists in the United States in a section of the country where the soil is soaked with the blood of members of the working class butchered in similar conflicts.

The Ludlow tradition lives again. The working class of the United States must not and will not leave the heroic workers of Colorado to fight alone. The working class front must be extended into every local, every workers' fraternal society and cooperative.

Defense and relief must be organized. The Colorado miners must be given unstinted support in their struggle.

Rockefeller and his government must be made to understand that the fight is not confined to Colorado but that behind the men and women who face his gunmen are other workers in vast numbers who likewise are determined that if a second Ludlow comes it shall not end in the defeat of the Colorado miners as in 1912—but in their victory.

The New York Report of the First American Trade Union Delegation

"Life in the United States is organized around business; in Soviet Russia, life is organized around labor."

This sentence from the speech of Frank Palmer, member of the Typographical Union and editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, at the Madison Square Garden meeting in New York which

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT

—By Fred Ellis



"We Are Going To Stand By Our Men."

welcomed the First American Trade Union Delegation Sunday afternoon, probably expressed better than anything else said there both the spirit of the meeting itself and the vivid impression brought back by the delegation, of a nation of 140,000,000 marching steadily toward socialism.

The greetings of the trade unions of the Soviet Union, 10,000,000 strong, were conveyed by the delegation spokesman to the American labor movement. The Madison Square Garden meeting was itself a huge microphone thru which went out to the American working class, statements by responsible members of the trade union movement, and economists of international repute, which will give to the American masses, not a revolutionary, and therefore not a fully correct view of the role and achievements of the great proletarian revolution, but the view of the average non-communist trade unionist of that section of the American trade union movement which is not entirely and not consciously submerged in the class ideology of American imperialism. In this lies the real value of the trade union delegation's report—it crystallizes the working class opinion of that section of the American workers who, while still subject to the narrowness which must be convinced (after ten years) of the need of international solidarity with the proletarian revolution in another country, is nevertheless not corrupted into an active partisanship with and for the capitalist class.

The resolution adopted by the mass meeting was not the voice of one national section of the revolutionary proletariat speaking to another section in the front trench of the revolutionary struggle. It was rather an expression of the liberal view of men not conscious of the international revolutionary role of the world's working class, but refusing to support in this period the efforts of imperialism to crush a section of the working class which is carrying out that role.

The American working class is still under the influence of the capitalist class, accepting that class ideology. Nevertheless American workers can understand such statements as the following:

"Dneiperstroi, the second largest electric power station in Europe, was talked about by the czar's engineers for a quarter of a century and built by the Bolsheviks in five years."

Or: "Russia is gaining in industrial efficiency faster than any old world nation."

Again: "There is no czar and there are no capitalists to take away from the workers what they produce."

Such facts explain why it is that an audience of some 13,000 can be told, as it was told Sunday, that "with conviction we could not overlook, the Russian workers told us they intend to defend their government from any and all enemies."

The adoption of a resolution urging recognition, without a dissenting voice being raised in the immense meeting was important. But far more important than this one act, dramatic as it was, is the fact that the meeting marked the beginning of a new understanding of the meaning and achievements of the Russian Revolution on the part of important sections of the American labor movement, and the start of a movement to bring the American and Soviet Union masses closer to one another.

The guarantee that thousands of American workers repudiate the hostile attitude of the American government and of the agents of the capitalist class in leading positions in the labor movement, is that from their own ranks has come a responsible delegation which, on this issue, challenges both the outright imperialist program of the American government and the program of the dominant official trade union bureaucracy which apes whatever program is laid down by the imperialists in Washington.

We are sure that if the same reports could be made to the labor movement in all decisive industrial centers as were made in New York Sunday, that not only will recognition become a major political issue in the trade union movement, but that the rank and file of the labor movement will take its place in the battalions of the world proletarian army which is determined that the Soviet Union, the first workers' and peasants' republic in the world, victorious for ten years in the face of all of imperialism's might, shall be defended now, and as long as need be, from all its enemies, allowed to live and grow as the hope, inspiration and living example of proletarian power.

The Madison Square Garden meeting in New York can very well open a new epoch in American labor history—an epoch in which those trade union leaders who base their policy on that of American imperialism will discover that the impact of the example and proud attainments of the working class republic, born in the fires of revolution, break down the wall of reaction which they have built around the American labor movement.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

SELF-DETERMINATION in Poland is still in its swaddling clothes. When the deputies to the Sejm arrived in Warsaw to resume the session postponed by presidential decree they found a note nailed on to the locked door announcing that the session had adjourned sine die. The deputies twiddled their thumbs and went home. They have nothing to do but pass the budget for the coming fiscal year. The voting is by a show of hands with Pisudski's sharpshooters behind the guns.

YOU cannot keep a good man in! Gaston B. Means, once an agent of Harry M. Daugherty and associate of William J. Burns in that gentleman's patriotic and grafting activities, has been quietly serving a prison term in Atlanta for taking a fall out of his government while serving it. Mr. Means conspired with others to steal whisky from the treasury department and failed to get away with it because he failed to inflate his bribe sufficiently. Means is now slated for parole and if he swears that he has no money he can take the pauper oath and get around a \$20,000 fine which he was supposed to pay before June 30, 1930. A little thing like swearing to a false statement will not impose a severe strain on the elastic conscience of Mr. Means. His return to public life should give a fillip to the red plot business. Means was no mean artist in this line.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

III.

The Settin' Down Job

FOOD, clothing, shelter, love, these are men's primary needs; and immediately after them comes entertainment. The slaves of the factory and the adding-machine must have a means of imaginative escape, and so we have a whole series of new tropisms, and a complex of industries exploiting them. Can you dance? Can you sing? Can you draw, or paint, or tell a story, or what have you? If you have anything, there is a nation-wide system for reproducing it a million times, and marketing it to all the world. Can you paint a pretty girl with rosy cheeks and flashing teeth, or a small boy with ragged pants and a bob-tailed dog? Any one of the popular magazines will pay a thousand dollars, and two or three months later your painting will be on every newsstand in the United States and its dependencies. Can you make line or wash drawings of tall, aristocratic young heroes wearing new tailored suits or one-piece underwear? The advertising agencies stand ready to guarantee you a salary of six hundred a week.

Can you make up little tunes? Do they come tripping through your head, accompanied by words in Negro dialect, to the effect that I love my honey and my honey loves me, and I's goin' to meet my honey by the old persimmon tree? I'll leave you to guess whether that is the latest "song hit," or something I just made up. For writing words like that, with little tunes to match, men are paid so much that they become indistinguishable from steel kings and master-bootleggers. They sell a million piano sheets, and two million phonograph records, and never while Broadway and Forty-second street continue to intersect will men forget the story of Irving Berlin, Jewish street-rat and cabaret-singer, who was the son of the daughter of Clarence Mackay, lord of railroads and telegraphs, and high muckmuck of the Catholic aristocracy of the metropolis. The cold, proud father forbade the bands; and then said the lover—one tells the story in Broadway dialect, of course—"I love her and she will be mine in spite of you." Said the cold, proud father, "Suppose I cut her off without a cent?" Said the song-writer, with a languid smile, "In that case I suppose I'll have to give her a million or two myself." And so he did, perhaps; anyhow, they were married, and so great was the public excitement that reporters for the tabloids climbed up and peeked through the transom, and the happy pair had to flee to Paris, and sneak back by way of Canada.

Or can you make up little tunes? Do they come tripping through your head, accompanied by words in Negro dialect, to the effect that I love my honey and my honey loves me, and I's goin' to meet my honey by the old persimmon tree? I'll leave you to guess whether that is the latest "song hit," or something I just made up. For writing words like that, with little tunes to match, men are paid so much that they become indistinguishable from steel kings and master-bootleggers. They sell a million piano sheets, and two million phonograph records, and never while Broadway and Forty-second street continue to intersect will men forget the story of Irving Berlin, Jewish street-rat and cabaret-singer, who was the son of the daughter of Clarence Mackay, lord of railroads and telegraphs, and high muckmuck of the Catholic aristocracy of the metropolis. The cold, proud father forbade the bands; and then said the lover—one tells the story in Broadway dialect, of course—"I love her and she will be mine in spite of you."

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Or can you tell stories? Then you are luckiest of all—the masters of world-tropism will send their representatives to camp on your doorstep. Consider my neighbor, Zane Grey. He cannot go walking without seeing his name on billboards, nor read the papers without seeing pictures of his sturdy heroes rescuing his lovely heroines. He grows tired of them—as I would if I were in his

place; so he goes after big game fish, Wright, and set up a clamor that his works are not great art, and that the ability to sell a million copies is not the final test of literature; a doctrine obviously inspired from Moscow, and intended to undermine the foundations of American culture.

Or Harold Bell Wright, who also lives out here in the wide open spaces and is so rich—when a new one of his books is published, the pile touches the ceilings of all the drug-stores and real estate subdivisions named after his heroines—in short, he is a classic right while he is alive. Or Peter B. Kyne—I have had the honor of watching him eat spaghetti in a San Francisco restaurant, and hearing him tell how the "Saturday Evening Post" had paid him twenty-five thousand dollars for his new story, and the Laskys had offered forty thousand for the picture rights—not counting book rights, and dramatization rights, and second serial rights, and foreign rights. Some of the screen writers and stars in Hollywood are making so much money that it's a bore taking care of it, and they engage regular business men to look after their investments, again just like the steel kings, and quite as it should be—why should not art be great, and the creators of beauty be looked up to?

When such quantities of tincture of gold are poured into the literary aquarium, is it any wonder that the swarm of book urchins go quite mad, and crowd one another out of the tank, and bite off one another's tails? The jealousies of authors have been noted by all biographers and moralists, but so far as I know, the present work is the first in which the cause is set forth. The desperately competitive nature of authorship derives from the fact that the product can be reproduced without limit. When a man grows cabbages, does not put all cabbage growers out of business: one cabbage is one cabbage, and there is no way to turn it into a million cabbages. But when Harold Bell Wright produces a book, it becomes a million books in a couple of months, and compels several hundred other authors to grow cabbages for a living. Therefore they hate Mr.

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(To Be Continued.)

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.

The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist war.

The organization of the unorganized.

Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.

The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name

Address

No. St. City State

Occupation

(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)